

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT SEATTLE

BOB DAWSON, *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

v.

PORCH.COM, *et al.*,

Defendants.

CASE NO. 2:20-cv-00604-RSL

ORDER GRANTING IN PART  
DEFENDANTS' MOTION TO  
DISMISS

This matter comes before the Court on “Defendants’ Motion to Dismiss Plaintiffs’ Second Amended Complaint.” Dkt. # 130. Having reviewed the memoranda, declarations, and exhibits submitted by the parties and the remainder of the record,<sup>1</sup> the Court finds as follows:

**BACKGROUND**

Plaintiffs are 993 individuals from around the country who allege that they received unsolicited and unwanted text messages from GoSmith, Inc., in a campaign developed and directed by defendants Darwin Widjaja, Brenton Marrelli, and Matthew Ehrlichman. The text messages offered to connect the recipients with homeowners who needed projects or

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<sup>1</sup> This matter can be resolved on the papers submitted. The request for oral argument is DENIED.

1 work done in exchange for payment of a fee. Plaintiffs allege that they never gave their  
2 phone numbers to defendants and never consented to receiving text messages from them.

3  
4 Plaintiffs allege that defendants used autodialing technology to send text messages  
5 to all of the 993 plaintiffs in this case, some of whom received over 1,000 messages from  
6 GoSmith. In addition, plaintiffs allege that:

7       ▪ 319 of them registered their phone numbers on the national Do Not Call Registry  
8 (“DNCR”) and yet continued to get text messages from GoSmith;<sup>2</sup>  
9

10       ▪ 947 of them received telemarketing text messages from GoSmith that did not meet  
11 the minimum standards of 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(d); and

12       ▪ 185 of the plaintiffs, all of whom are residents of Washington, received  
13 commercial electronic text messages in violation of RCW 19.190.060.  
14

15 Defendant Marrelli is the co-founder and the Chief Executive Officer (“CEO”) of  
16 GoSmith. Defendant Widjaja is the other co-founder of GoSmith and served as its Chief  
17 Technology Officer (“CTO”). Porch.com acquired GoSmith in January 2017, at which  
18 point Widjaja also became a Vice President of the new parent company. Defendant  
19 Matthew Ehrlichman is listed in Washington’s corporate records as a Governor of  
20 GoSmith and in California’s corporate records as GoSmith’s CEO. Plaintiffs also allege  
21 that Ehrlichman is an officer and/or director of Porch.com. On or about January 31, 2020,  
22 GoSmith shut down its operations, recommended that those who were interested in  
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26 <sup>2</sup> At one point in the Second Amended Complaint, plaintiffs allege that 326 plaintiffs registered with the DNCR.  
Dkt. # 108 at ¶ 35. The difference is immaterial for purposes of this motion.

1 purchasing customer leads sign up with defendant Porch.com, and migrated the ProviderID  
2 files to Porch.com (unless the provider affirmatively requested that it not do so).

3  
4 The Second Amended Complaint contains a statement of facts related to each of the  
5 993 plaintiffs. By way of example, the statement regarding Washington resident Alex  
6 Boychenko states:

7 Alex Boychenko personally owns and uses the cellular phone number xxx-  
8 xxx-0367. This number is a residential telephone subscription. In the four  
9 years preceding 4/22/2020 (the date Boychenko's original Complaint was  
10 filed), GoSmith sent Boychenko at least 489 telemarketing text messages at  
11 this number. GoSmith knowingly and willfully sent these text messages  
12 using an automatic telephone dialing system in violation of 47 U.S.C.  
13 § 227(b)(1)(A)(iii). GoSmith knowingly and willfully sent these text  
14 messages without instituting procedures that meet the minimum standards  
15 required for telemarketing in violation of 47 U.S.C. § 227(c) and 47 C.F.R.  
16 § 64.1200(d). Boychenko seeks an amount not less than \$733,500 for at least  
17 489 knowing and willful violations of 47 U.S.C. § 227(b), and an amount not  
18 less than \$733,500 for at least 489 knowing and willful violations of 47  
19 U.S.C. § 227(c). Alternatively, Boychenko seeks an amount not less than  
20 \$244,500 for at least 489 negligent violations of 47 U.S.C. § 227(b), and not  
21 less than \$244,500 for at least 489 negligent violations of 47 U.S.C. § 227(c).  
22 Finally, GoSmith sent Boychenko at least 489 commercial text messages in  
23 violation of RCW § 19.190.060 for which Boychenko seeks an amount not  
24 less than \$244,500, attorney's fees, injunctive relief, and treble damages.

25 Dkt. # 108 at ¶ 205.

26 Based on the above factual allegations, plaintiffs seek to hold defendants liable for  
telephone solicitations that violated the national Do Not Call Registry (First Cause of  
Action), that violated the minimum telemarketing standards of 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(d)  
(Second Cause of Action), that were sent using an automated dialing system (Third Cause

1 of Action), and that were sent to Washington residents without their consent (Fourth Cause  
2 of Action). Defendants Ehrlichman, Marrelli, and Widjaja are alleged to be personally  
3 liable for GoSmith’s actions because they were officers of GoSmith and/or because they  
4 personally controlled and directed the illegal activities. Plaintiffs allege that Porch.com is  
5 liable for GoSmith’s actions because it is GoSmith’s alter ego and/or is vicariously liable.  
6 Plaintiffs also allege that Ehrlichman, Marrelli, Widjaja, and Porch.com assisted in the  
7 transmission of commercial text messages to Washington residents. Plaintiffs seek  
8 statutory damages for each illegal text message, totaling almost \$400 million, plus costs,  
9 pre-judgment interest, and – for the Washington residents – attorney’s fees and treble  
10 damages.  
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## 13 DISCUSSION

### 14 A. Motion to Dismiss Under Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6)

15  
16 The question for the Court on a motion to dismiss is whether the facts alleged in the  
17 complaint sufficiently state a “plausible” ground for relief. *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550  
18 U.S. 544, 570 (2007). In the context of a motion under Rule 12(b)(6) of the Federal Rules  
19 of Civil Procedure, the Court must “accept factual allegations in the complaint as true and  
20 construe the pleadings in the light most favorable to the nonmoving party.” *Manzarek v. St.*  
21 *Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.*, 519 F.3d 1025, 1031 (9th Cir. 2008) (citation omitted). The  
22 Court’s review is generally limited to the contents of the complaint. *Campanelli v.*  
23 *Bockrath*, 100 F.3d 1476, 1479 (9th Cir. 1996). “We are not, however, required to accept  
24 as true allegations that contradict exhibits attached to the Complaint or matters properly  
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26

1 subject to judicial notice, or allegations that are merely conclusory, unwarranted  
 2 deductions of fact, or unreasonable inferences.” *Daniels-Hall v. Nat’l Educ. Ass’n*, 629  
 3 F.3d 992, 998 (9th Cir. 2010).

4  
 5 To survive a motion to dismiss under Rule 12(b)(6), a complaint must allege  
 6 “enough facts to state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.”  
 7 [*Twombly*, 550 U.S. [at 570]. A plausible claim includes “factual content  
 8 that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is  
 9 liable for the misconduct alleged.” *U.S. v. Corinthian Colls.*, 655 F.3d 984,  
 10 991 (9th Cir. 2011) (quoting *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009)).  
 11 Under the pleading standards of Rule 8(a)(2), a party must make a “short and  
 12 plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief.”  
 13 Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2). . . . A complaint “that offers ‘labels and conclusions’  
 14 or ‘a formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action will not do.’”  
 15 *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678 (quoting *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 555). Thus,  
 16 “conclusory allegations of law and unwarranted inferences are insufficient to  
 17 defeat a motion to dismiss.” *Adams v. Johnson*, 355 F.3d 1179, 1183 (9th  
 18 Cir. 2004).

19 *Benavidez v. Cty. of San Diego*, 993 F.3d 1134, 1144–45 (9th Cir. 2021). If the complaint  
 20 fails to state a cognizable legal theory or fails to provide sufficient facts to support a claim,  
 21 dismissal is appropriate. *Shroyer v. New Cingular Wireless Servs., Inc.*, 622 F.3d 1035,  
 22 1041 (9th Cir. 2010).

### 23 **1. Do Not Call Registry (First Cause of Action)**

24 Plaintiffs allege that GoSmith failed to check the national Do Not Call Registry  
 25 (“DNCR”) and sent more than one text message within a 12-month period to 319 plaintiffs  
 26 who had registered their residential phone numbers. Plaintiffs assert that this conduct  
 violates 47 C.F.R. § 64.12000(c)(2), that defendants Ehrlichman, Marrelli, and Widjaja are

1 personally liable for those violations as officers of GoSmith and/or because they “directly  
2 controlled, authorized, and participated in the sending of the telephone solicitations,” and  
3 that defendant Porch.com is liable under alter ego and vicarious liability theories. Dkt.  
4 # 108 at ¶ 1102.

6 47 C.F.R. § 64.12000(c)(2) prohibits “any telephone solicitation to . . . [a]  
7 residential telephone subscriber who has registered his or her telephone number on the  
8 national do-not-call registry of persons who do not wish to receive telephone solicitations.”  
9 Once a number is registered, the prohibition must be honored indefinitely or until the  
10 consumer cancels the registration or the administrator removes the number from the  
11 registry. A person or entity who makes a prohibited telephone solicitation can avoid  
12 liability if it shows that it has a signed, written consent from the consumer, it has a  
13 personal relationship with the consumer, or (i) it has established and implemented written  
14 procedures to comply with the DNCR rules, (ii) it has trained relevant personnel regarding  
15 the DNCR rules, (iii) it maintains a list of telephone numbers that cannot be contacted, and  
16 (iv) its process for complying with the DNCR rules includes obtaining a version of the  
17 DNCR from the administrator no more than 31 days before a call is made and ensuring that  
18 the registry is not used for any other purpose.

22 Defendants point out that the DNCR rules do not expressly apply to text messages,  
23 an omission acknowledged by the Federal Communications Commission (“FCC”) when it  
24 proposed an amendment to make clear that registration precludes both calls and text  
25 messages to the registered number. Defendants argue that because the amended regulation  
26

1 went into effect in March 2024, the prohibition against telephone solicitations to registered  
2 numbers does not apply to the text messages at issue here, which were sent prior to that  
3 date. The argument is not persuasive and flies in the face of binding authority. The FCC  
4 makes clear that the amendment serves to “codify the National DNC Registry’s *existing*  
5 *protections* to text messages.” *In the Matter of Targeting & Eliminating Unlawful Text*  
6 *Messages Rules & Reguls. Implementing the Tel. Consumer Prot. Act of 1991 Advanced*  
7 *Methods to Target & Eliminate Unlawful Robocalls*, FCC 23-107, No. 02-278 at ¶ 26,  
8 2023 WL 8826682, at \*7 (Dec. 18, 2023) (emphasis added). No new prohibition was  
9 intended. *Id.*, 2023 WL 8826682, at \*17, No. 02-278 at ¶ 63 (stating “we are codifying that  
10 text messages are included in the National DNC Registry’s protections—a position that the  
11 Commission and several courts have previously taken— we are not expanding the National  
12 DNC Registry’s restrictions”) (footnote omitted); *Targeting and Eliminating Unlawful*  
13 *Text Messages*, 88 FR 20800-0147, at ¶ 6, 2023 WL 2810653 (Apr. 7, 2023) (stating that  
14 the FCC had previously taken the position that text messages are calls for purposes of the  
15 Telephone Consumer Protection Act (“TCPA”) and now sought “to clarify that the  
16 National Do-Not-Call Registry protections apply to text messages as well as voice calls  
17 and to codify this clarification in the Commission’s rules”).

18  
19 Furthermore, 47 C.F.R. § 64.12000(c)(2) was promulgated by the FCC pursuant to  
20 the authority granted in 47 U.S.C. § 227(c)(3). The statute defines “telephone solicitation”  
21 to mean “a telephone call *or message* for the purpose of encouraging the purchase or rental  
22 of, or investment in, property, goods, or services.” 47 U.S. § 227(a)(4) (emphasis added).  
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1 prior to the adoption of the March 2024 rule amendment, the Ninth Circuit recognized that  
2 both unsolicited telemarketing phone calls and text messages are prohibited by the TCPA.  
3  
4 *See Hall v. Smosh Dot Com, Inc.*, 72 F.4th 983, 986 (9th Cir. 2023); *Chennette v.*  
5 *Porch.com, Inc.*, 50 F.4th 1217, 1222 (9th Cir. 2022); *Van Patten v. Vertical Fitness Grp.,*  
6 *LLC*, 847 F.3d 1037, 1043 (9th Cir. 2017); *Satterfield v. Simon & Schuster, Inc.*, 569 F.3d  
7 946, 949 (9th Cir. 2009). Given the relevant case law and the FCC’s explanation for the  
8 March 2024 amendments, the Court finds that the DNCR rules apply to the text messages  
9 at issue in this case.  
10

11 Defendants also argue that the DNCR claim is inadequately pled because the 319  
12 plaintiffs who have asserted a DNCR claim do not allege the contents of the messages they  
13 received, the existence of a “telephone solicitation,” the dates on which the messages were  
14 received, or “facts sufficient to show that GoSmith sent the messages.” Dkt. # 130 at 26.  
15 Plaintiffs provide two examples of the type of text messages received, Dkt. # 108 at ¶ 28,  
16 as well as the text of the 1,131 messages plaintiff Bob Dawson received, Dkt. # 108-3.  
17 Each individual plaintiff provides a range of dates during which he or she received the  
18 offending messages. *See, e.g.*, Dkt. # 108 at ¶ 102 (alleging that David Abel received at  
19 least two calls that violated the DNCR rules between 12/27/2016 and 12/27/2017).  
20 Plaintiffs specify how many text messages each of them received from GoSmith and allege  
21 that the point and purpose of the messages was to sell them leads for home improvement  
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1 work in exchange for payment of a fee. Dkt. # 108 at ¶¶ 26-27 and 101-1093.<sup>3</sup> These  
2 allegations are sufficient to raise a plausible inference that the offending messages  
3 constituted telephone solicitation. With regards to who sent the messages, plaintiffs  
4 specifically allege that the text messages they received were from GoSmith. Dkt. # 108 at  
5 ¶ 23. Plaintiffs allege that while the initial text messages failed to disclose the identity of  
6 the sender, Dkt. # 108 at ¶¶ 9 and 40-42, follow-up inquiries and messages revealed the  
7 sender as “Smith,” Dkt. # 108 at ¶ 28, or linked to websites such as [www.smithjobs-2.com](http://www.smithjobs-2.com)  
8 or [www.gosmith.com](http://www.gosmith.com),” Dkt. # 108 at ¶¶ 61-62; Dkt. # 108-3. Plaintiffs further allege that  
9 the first URL redirected to [www.gosmith.com](http://www.gosmith.com), which was owned and controlled by  
10 GoSmith during the relevant period. Dkt. # 108 at ¶¶ 62-63. If GoSmith intends to  
11 challenge the veracity of these allegations, it must do so in the context of a motion for  
12 summary judgment, not in a motion to dismiss.  
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16 Finally, defendants assert that the allegations related to nine of the DNCR plaintiffs  
17 are insufficient to raise a plausible inference that he or she is a residential telephone  
18 subscriber because each of the nine plaintiffs admits using their cell phones for both  
19 personal and business reasons and/or admits using both personal and business funds to pay  
20 for the subscription. Dkt. # 130 at 25, n.7; Dkt. # 131-3. Determining whether a mixed-use  
21 phone is “residential” for purposes of the DNCR is a fact-intensive inquiry, but the  
22 presumption is if a cell phone subscriber registers the number, it is “residential.” *See*  
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25 <sup>3</sup> Defendants argue that the text messages did nothing more than offer employment possibilities. According to the  
26 allegations of the Second Amended Complaint, however, defendants were offering to sell a service, namely the  
generation of leads, not to offer employment..

1 *Chennette*, 50 F.4th at 1225 (listing considerations). Each of the nine plaintiffs identified  
 2 by defendants have at least one factor that favors a “residential” finding. Taking the  
 3 allegations in the light most favorable to plaintiffs, they have plausibly alleged residential  
 4 use.  
 5

## 6 **2. Minimum Telemarketing Standards (Second Cause of Action)**

7 The vast majority of the named plaintiffs (947 out of 993) assert a claim under 47  
 8 C.F.R. § 64.1200(d), which prohibits “any call for telemarketing purposes to a residential  
 9 telephone subscriber unless” the caller has instituted a list of minimum procedures  
 10 designed to ensure that consumers can opt out of receiving such calls. Defendants seek  
 11 dismissal of this claim on a number of grounds, including inadequacy of the pleading  
 12 under Rule 12(b)(6) and lack of standing under Rule 12(b)(1). The standing arguments are  
 13 considered in Section B, below.  
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### 16 **a. Text Messages As “Calls” for purposes of 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(d)**

17 Defendants argue that the company-specific do-not-call requirements apply only to  
 18 telephone calls, not to text messages. As early as 2003, the FCC “allow[ed] wireless  
 19 subscribers to benefit from the full range of TCPA protections,” *In Re Rules & Reguls.*  
 20 *Implementing the Tel. Consumer Prot. Act of 1991*, 18 F.C.C. Rcd. 14014, 14039 at ¶ 36  
 21 (2003) (hereinafter, “2003 TCPA Order”), and the agency interpreted “call . . . to include  
 22 both voice calls and text messages” for purposes of 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1)(A), *In the*  
 23 *Matter of Targeting & Eliminating Unlawful Text Messages Rules & Reguls. Implementing*  
 24 *the Tel. Consumer Prot. Act of 1991 Advanced Methods to Target & Eliminate Unlawful*  
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1 *Robocalls*, FCC 23-107, No. 02-278 at ¶ 5, n.8, 2023 WL 8826682, at \*2 (Dec. 18, 2023).  
2 The Ninth Circuit has found that the FCC’s interpretation is reasonable and consistent with  
3 the dictionary’s definition of “call,” how text messages are sent and used, and the purposes  
4 of the TCPA. *Satterfield v. Simon & Schuster, Inc.*, 569 F.3d 946, 954 (9th Cir. 2009).<sup>4</sup>

5  
6 Although the agency’s interpretation of the term “call” was promulgated in the  
7 context of the TCPA’s automatic telephone dialing system provision, there is no reason to  
8 believe that the term has a different meaning when used in the do-not-call provisions. The  
9 normal rules of statutory construction give identical words used in different parts of the  
10 same act the same meaning. *Gustafson v. Alloyd Co.*, 513 U.S. 561, 570 (1995). The 2003  
11 TCPA Order discusses “voice calls,” “text calls,” and “short message service (SMS) calls,”  
12 indicating that they are all types of calls and, therefore, calls. *See Hudson v. Palm Beach*  
13 *Tan, Inc.*, No. 1:23CV486(WO)(JEP), 2024 WL 4190513, at \*8 (M.D.N.C. Aug. 12,  
14 2024), report and recommendation adopted, No. 1:23-CV-486, 2024 WL 4188310  
15 (M.D.N.C. Sept. 13, 2024) (citing 2003 TCPA Order at 14115-16). In addition, courts  
16 around the country have long allowed claims under 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(d) to proceed  
17 where text messages, rather than calls, were at issue. *See, e.g., Robison v. 7PN, LLC*, 569  
18 F. Supp. 3d 1175, 1185 (D. Utah 2021); *Barton v. Temescal Wellness, LLC*, 525 F. Supp.  
19 3d 195, 199 (D. Mass. 2021); *Persichetti v. T-Mobile USA, Inc.*, 479 F.Supp.3d 1333,  
20 1339-40 (N.D. Ga. 2020); *Drew v. Lexington Consumer Advoc.*, No. 16-CV-00200-LB,  
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26 <sup>4</sup> The Court agrees with this analysis regardless whether deference to the agency’s interpretation is appropriate or not. *See Loper Bright Enterprises v. Raimondo*, \_\_ U.S. \_\_, 144 S. Ct. 2244 (2024).

1 2016 WL 9185292, at \*7 (N.D. Cal. Aug. 11, 2016). Defendants have not identified any  
2 case in which a claim under 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(d) was dismissed because the  
3 telemarketing communication involved a text message rather than a phone call.  
4

5 **b. Adequacy of Factual Allegations**

6 In order to have a private right of action for violations of the minimum standards set  
7 forth in 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(d), a plaintiff must have “received more than one telephone  
8 call within any 12-month period by or on behalf of the same entity in violation of the  
9 regulations.” 47 U.S.C. § 227(c)(5). Defendants argue that, because no plaintiff has  
10 specifically alleged that he or she received more than one call within a 12-month period  
11 beginning at least 30 days after requesting to be placed on GoSmith’s do-not-call list, the  
12 § 64.1200(d) claims fail as a matter of law. This argument presumes that plaintiffs’ claim  
13 is premised on violations of § 64.1200(d)(3), which requires companies to honor consumer  
14 requests not to receive telemarketing calls from the company within 30 days of receiving  
15 the request. But each of the 947 plaintiffs asserting a § 64.1200(d) claim alleges that he or  
16 she received more than one telemarketing text message within a 12-month period that did  
17 not disclose the name of the person or entity sending the message, Dkt. # 108 at ¶¶ 40 and  
18 45, allegations that are sufficient to state a claim under § 64.1200(d)(4). Because plaintiffs  
19 have raised a plausible inference of liability under § 64.1200(d), the Second Cause of  
20 Action may proceed.  
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25 To the extent defendants are specifically seeking dismissal of that portion of the  
26 Second Cause of Action based on a violation of § 64.1200(d)(3), the motion has some

merit. Fifty-three plaintiffs appear to be making such a claim, alleging that their requests that GoSmith stop contacting them were ignored. Mark Anderson, for example, alleges that he received at least 200 telemarketing text messages from GoSmith between 2016 and 2020, that he asked GoSmith to stop multiple times, but that GoSmith continued to contact his cell number. Dkt. # 108 at ¶ 125. Humberto Quevedo alleges that he received at least 3,782 messages from GoSmith over a four year period and that he “tried tirelessly to stop the text messages and telephone calls to no avail.” Dkt. # 108 at ¶ 833. Billy Smith alleges that he received at least 12 telemarketing messages between 2016 and 2020, that he asked GoSmith to stop multiple times, but that the messages got more frequent. Dkt. # 108 at ¶ 951. These allegations give rise to a plausible inference that Mr. Anderson, Mr. Quevedo, and Mr. Smith received more than one telemarketing call after making a request that GoSmith stop contacting them and, given that these plaintiffs had time to make multiple or tireless efforts to stop the calls, that GoSmith exceeded a reasonable time in which to comply.<sup>5</sup> There are, however, some plaintiffs who fail to allege a do-not-call request, calls made after a do-not-call request, or an extended period in which the calls were received. *See* Dkt. # 108 at ¶¶ 547 (Keith Johnson), 557 (Robert Jones), 857 (Stephen Richardson), 868 (Reese Robinson), 872 (Mark Anthony Rodriguez), 884 (Artem Rudy), 1048 (Brandon Weichers). In these situations, there is no plausible inference of liability

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<sup>5</sup> Defendants’ reliance on a 30-day “safe harbor” is misplaced. The regulation requires the person making the call to honor a subscriber’s do-not-call request “within a reasonable time,” which may not exceed 30 days from the request. Thirty days is therefore the outside limit of what is reasonable. Given the automated nature of the calls and allowable responses at issue here, there is no reason to assume that it would take 30 days to honor the subscribers’ requests.

1 under § 64.1200(d)(3) and additional details regarding the stop requests and the next  
2 violative call are needed to draw any conclusions or inferences regarding liability under  
3 § 64.1200(d)(3).  
4

5 Defendants also assert that plaintiffs fail to allege that defendants initiated the  
6 offending calls without having implemented the required procedures. This is simply  
7 incorrect. Each plaintiff alleges that GoSmith intentionally and willfully sent “text  
8 messages without instituting procedures that meet the minimum standards required for  
9 telemarketing ventures” in violation of § 64.1200(d). Plaintiffs collectively allege facts,  
10 including over 120,000 spam messages despite “multiple” and “tireless” efforts to stop the  
11 messages and the lack of any identifying information that give rise to a plausible inference  
12 that the minimum regulatory requirements were not satisfied. The allegations are sufficient  
13 for the Second Cause of Action to proceed except as noted in the preceding paragraph.  
14  
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### 16 **c. Seller Identification Requirements**

17 Defendants challenge the viability of plaintiffs’ § 64.1200(d)(3) claims – those  
18 related to seller identification requirements – on a number of grounds.  
19

### 20 **i. Private Right of Action**

21 Defendants argue that there is no private right of action related to a failure to  
22 identify the caller and his, her, or its contact information. Congress instructed the FCC to  
23 “prescribe technical and procedural standards” requiring callers to include identifying  
24 information in all artificial and prerecorded telephone messages. 47 U.S.C. § 227(d)(3).  
25 Subsection (d) of the TCPA does not contain a private-right-of-action provision. Congress  
26

1 also instructed the FCC to evaluate methods and procedures that would protect residential  
2 telephone subscribers' privacy rights – including the possibility of establishing a national  
3 do-not-call database – and to promulgate regulations to implement those methods and  
4 procedures. 47 U.S.C. § 227(c)(1)-(3). Congress expressly created a private cause of action  
5 for violations of regulations promulgated under § 227(c). 47 U.S.C. § 447(c)(5).

7 Defendants argue that the identification of callers regulation found at 47 C.F.R.  
8 § 64.1200(d)(4) must have been promulgated under § 227(d)(3) of the TCPA, rather than  
9 § 227(c), based on the similarities between the statutory and regulatory language and two  
10 out-of-circuit cases.

12 The Court disagrees. Requiring callers to identify themselves and provide a  
13 telephone number or address at which they can be contacted solves more than one  
14 problem. Section 227(d)(3) of the TCPA is aimed at artificial or prerecorded voice  
15 messages. Because this technology may keep a number “in constant use and not available  
16 to receive calls from the called party,” *In the Matter of Rules & Reguls. Implementing the*  
17 *Tel. Consumer Prot. Act of 1991*, 7 F.C.C. Rcd. 8752, 8779 at ¶ 53 (1992), a technical fix  
18 requiring the provision of a number other than that of the autodialer or message player was  
19 necessary. This requirement was adopted into the TCPA regulations in 1992 at 47 C.F.R.  
20 § 64.1200(d). *Id.* In addition, however, the FCC determined that all telemarketing calls  
21 must be accompanied by caller identification information. 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(d)(4). This  
22 determination was not compelled by 47 U.S.C. § 227(d)(3) and is instead part of the  
23 agency's efforts to protect subscribers' privacy rights by mandating procedures for the  
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1 creation and maintenance of company-specific do-not-call lists. Because the authority to  
2 adopt such a regulation is found in § 227(c) of the TCPA, the Court finds that the private  
3 right of action provided in § 227(c)(5) applies. Although the Ninth Circuit has not yet  
4 weighed in on this matter, the vast majority of circuit courts and district courts in this  
5 circuit that have considered the issue have reached the same conclusion. *See Shelton v.*  
6 *Fast Advance Funding, LLC*, 805 F. App'x 156, 157 (3rd Cir. 2020); *Cordoba v.*  
7 *DIRECTV, LLC*, 942 F.3d 1259, 1265 (11th Cir. 2019); *Charvat v. NMP, LLC*, 656 F.3d  
8 440, 449 (6th Cir. 2011); *Walker-Schaut v. Lido Labs Holding Co.*, No. C23-5944 BHS,  
9 2024 WL 2702007, at \*5 (W.D. Wash. May 24, 2024); *Hossfeld v. DIRECTV, LLC*, No.  
10 222CV05339JLSMAA, 2023 WL 3549742, at \*4 (C.D. Cal. Mar. 31, 2023). The Court  
11 finds that there is a private right of action for violations of the seller identification  
12 regulation found in 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(d)(4).  
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15

## 16 **ii. Other Limitations**

17 Defendants argue that the seller identification requirements do not apply to the texts  
18 at issue in this case because (a) text messages have very limited space and characters,  
19 (b) the regulation applies only to artificial or prerecorded voice calls, and (c) a stop request  
20 is a precursor to any other violation under § 64.1200(d). The Court rejects these  
21 arguments. There is no evidence that text messages are limited in a way that would prevent  
22 the seller from meeting the identification requirements. The requirements of § 64.1200(d)  
23 apply by their own terms to both “artificial or prerecorded-voice telephone call[s]” and  
24 “any call for telemarketing purposes,” the latter of which encompasses text messages.  
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1 Defendants cite no authority for the proposition that a stop request must be made before a  
2 violation of subsection (d) can be found. Nor would such a requirement make sense:  
3 forcing sellers to identify themselves ensures that a subscriber has the information needed  
4 to make a stop request. Defendants' proposed interpretation of the regulations would allow  
5 a seller to insulate itself from receiving stop requests by violating subsection (d)(4) and  
6 then argue that every claim under § 64.1200(d) is precluded because there was no stop  
7 request. The Court declines to adopt such an unreasonable and counterproductive  
8 interpretation of the regulations.  
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### 11 **3. Automated Dialing System (Third Cause of Action)**

12 Plaintiffs filed this lawsuit seeking statutory damages and injunctive relief for  
13 defendants' alleged violations of the autodialing provisions of the TCPA, 47 U.S.C.  
14 § 227(a)(1)(A). Plaintiffs allege that defendants, in their attempts to sell customer leads to  
15 home improvement contractors, scraped third-party web pages such as Yelp.com,  
16 YellowPages.com, BBB.org, *etc.*, to obtain contact and other information regarding the  
17 contractors, including their company names, locations, and phone numbers. Defendants  
18 then generated a unique, sequential "ProviderID" for each contractor, storing his/her/its  
19 information under the ProviderID number and sending automated text messages to the  
20 phone numbers stored in each electronic file. Plaintiffs attached to their complaints the  
21 information defendants had scraped for Bob Dawson, clearly showing his phone number  
22 among the data collected from third-party websites. In these circumstances, plaintiffs'  
23 allegations that they did not provide their phone numbers to defendants and had no  
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1 account/relationship with them do not give rise to a plausible inference that their phone  
2 numbers were generated using a random or sequential number generator. Rather, plaintiffs’  
3 allegations of scraping show that the phone numbers were obtained, whole and intact, from  
4 third-party sources and make implausible any argument that the numbers were, instead,  
5 generated by defendants.

7       The question, then, is whether intrusive, automated telemarketing practices based  
8 on a list of stored phone numbers fall within the TCPA’s prohibition against automatic  
9 telephone dialing systems. The answer is “no.” In April 2021, a year after this lawsuit was  
10 filed, the United States Supreme Court held that simply maintaining a database of phone  
11 numbers which are then used to automatically send text messages does not constitute use  
12 of a prohibited “automatic telephone dialing system” (“ATDS”) as that term is defined in  
13 the TCPA. *Facebook, Inc. v. Duguid*, 592 U.S. 395 (2021). The Court found that “in all  
14 cases, whether storing or producing numbers to be called, the equipment in question must  
15 use a random or sequential number generator.” *Id.* at 404. Because Facebook merely stored  
16 and dialed existing telephone numbers, it was not using an ATDS. *Id.* at 405. The Ninth  
17 Circuit was then asked to decide whether the use of a random number generator to  
18 organize or determine the order in which existing telephone numbers would be called  
19 satisfied the requirements of an ATDS. *Borden v. eFinancial, LLC*, 53 F.4<sup>th</sup> 1230 (9th Cir.  
20 2022). In *Borden*, the plaintiff specifically alleged that eFinancial used a sequential  
21 number generator for two purposes: (1) to generate sequential numbers designated as  
22 “LeadID,” each of which corresponded to a unique telephone number and (2) to determine  
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1 the order in which the stored telephone numbers would be dialed. *Id.* at 1232. The  
2 allegations were deemed insufficient. “We hold that an [ATDS] must generate and dial  
3 random or sequential *telephone* numbers under the TCPA’s plain text.” *Id.* at 1231  
4 (emphasis in original). *See also Brickman v. U.S.*, 56 F.4<sup>th</sup> 688 (9th Cir. 2022) (rejecting  
5 argument that use of a random number generator to determine the order in which numbers  
6 were stored and dialed implicates the TCPA).  
7

8  
9 Plaintiffs have not alleged facts that give rise to a plausible inference that  
10 defendants used equipment to randomly or sequentially generate their phone numbers, as  
11 required by *Duguid*, *Borden*, and *Brickman*.<sup>6</sup> Instead, they appeal to common sense and  
12 Congressional intent to argue that defendants’ conduct has the potential for causing the  
13 exact kinds of harm that the TCPA was enacted to prevent. Such appeals “cannot  
14 overcome the clear commands of §227(a)(1)(A)’s text and statutory context,” however.  
15 *Duguid*, at 1172. “That Congress was broadly concerned about intrusive telemarketing  
16 practices . . . does not mean it adopted a broad autodialer definition.” *Id.* Congress was  
17 clearly focused on the unique problems posed by the use of random or sequential number  
18 generator technology and chose to prohibit the use of those devices. *Id.* That the statute, as  
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22  
23 <sup>6</sup> Plaintiffs’ “reverse append” argument is unavailing. Plaintiffs know exactly how defendants obtained their  
24 telephone numbers, having delved into defendants’ databases and copied files showing that the data that had been  
25 scraped from various identified websites. Plaintiffs made corresponding, specific allegations of fact describing the  
26 scraping operation and the information gathered. The “reverse append” argument relies on the fantastical notion that  
defendants scraped the web to find the business names, locations, *etc.* of home improvement contractors, but chose  
not to copy their telephone numbers, instead randomly generating telephone numbers and then attempting to link those  
numbers to the other data points obtained from the third-party websites. Given that intact telephone numbers were  
included on the same webpages from which defendants scraped the rest of the data, plaintiffs’ “reverse append” theory  
is implausible.

1 written, has not kept up with technology and does not effectively restrict all nuisance calls  
2 is a matter to be taken up with Congress, not the courts. *Id.* at 1172-73. Plaintiffs have  
3 failed to adequately allege a claim under 47 U.S.C. § 227(a)(1)(A).  
4

#### 5 **4. Commercial Electronic Message Act (Fourth Cause of Action)**

6 Washington’s Commercial Electronic Message Act (“CEMA”) was enacted in 1998  
7 to target unwanted e-mail messages (a/k/a “spam”). It was amended in 2003 to address  
8 unsolicited text messages, precluding “the transmission of an electronic commercial text  
9 message to a telephone number assigned to a Washington resident for cellular telephone or  
10 pager services.” RCW 19.190.060(1). *Wright v. Lyft, Inc.*, 189 Wn.2d 718, 724-25 (2017).  
11 Defendants seek dismissal of the CEMA claim because (a) the statute does not provide a  
12 private right of recovery for damages, (b) no plaintiff has adequately alleged an actionable  
13 violation of CEMA, and (c) the messages at issue are not “commercial electronic text  
14 messages.”  
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16

##### 17 **a. Private Right of Recovery for Damages**

18 As more fully discussed in *Wright* and *Gragg v. Orange Cab Co., Inc.*, 145 F.  
19 Supp.3d 1046, 1050-52 (W.D. Wash. 2015), a plaintiff may bring a claim for injunctive  
20 relief under CEMA, but he or she may not recover damages under that statute. Proof of a  
21 CEMA violation establishes the first three elements of a Washington Consumer Protection  
22 Act (“CPA”) violation, however, and replaces the injury and causation elements with an  
23 automatic damage award of \$500 or actual damages, whichever is greater. *Wright*, 189  
24 Wn.2d at 153-54; *Gragg*, 145 F. Supp.3d at 1052-54.  
25  
26

1 Plaintiffs recognize that their claim for monetary damages related to a violation of  
2 CEMA must be pursued under the CPA, but insist that their CEMA claim should not be  
3 dismissed. Dkt. # 134 at 23-24. There is no logic to this argument. A violation of CEMA  
4 establishes all of the elements of a CPA claim, but monetary relief cannot be obtained  
5 under CEMA. Plaintiffs' only cause of action related to the CEMA allegations lies under  
6 the CPA. It is unclear why plaintiffs dropped their CPA claim when drafting their Second  
7 Amended Complaint, *see* Dkt. # 96-2, but they may not recover damages directly under  
8 CEMA.  
9  
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#### 11 **b. Adequacy of Allegations**

12 Defendants argue that plaintiffs have failed to allege that they are still receiving text  
13 messages from defendants, making injunctive relief unavailable, and that the allegations of  
14 the Second Amended Complaint are too vague to raise a plausible inference that any calls  
15 were made within the applicable limitations period, precluding an award of damages.  
16 Although most of the 993 plaintiffs are not asserting a claim for CEMA violations (*see*  
17 Dkt. # 108-1, ninth column), those that are allege only that they received a certain number  
18 of calls within the four year period prior to filing their original complaint and that the calls  
19 violate CEMA, *see* Dkt. # 108 at ¶¶ 393 (David Fluckinger, 1,159 texts in the four years  
20 preceding 4/22/2020) and 652 (Douglas Love, 12 texts in the four years preceding  
21 4/22/2020). The allegations do not give rise to a plausible inference that the CEMA  
22 violations are on-going or that injunctive relief might be appropriate.  
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1 With regards to a damages claim, such a claim can be pursued only under the CPA,  
2 which has a four-year statute of limitations. RCW 19.86.120. If plaintiffs amend their  
3 complaint to assert a CPA claim based on the alleged CEMA violations, the remaining  
4 allegations easily allow plaintiffs to prove a set of facts that would establish the timeliness  
5 of the claim. *Supermail Cargo, Inc. v. U.S.*, 68 F.3d 1204, 1206 (9th Cir. 1995). Because  
6 “[a] claim may be dismissed under Rule 12(b)(6) on the ground that it is barred by the  
7 applicable statute of limitations only when the running of the statute is apparent on the face  
8 of the complaint,” a CPA claim based on the alleged CEMA violations could proceed.  
9 *Von Saher v. Norton Simon Museum of Art at Pasadena*, 592 F.3d 954, 969 (9th Cir. 2010)  
10 (internal quotation marks and citation omitted).

11  
12  
13 **c. “Commercial Electronic Text Messages”**

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15 As defined in CEMA, a “commercial” message is one “sent to promote real  
16 property, goods or services for sale or lease.” RCW 19.190.010(5). Defendants sent the  
17 text messages at issue in an effort to sell their matchmaking services: if the recipient paid a  
18 fee, defendants would give them leads to find customers. The messages were not part of an  
19 existing relationship or a step in facilitating an on-going transaction. Consideration of the  
20 messages “with a measure of common sense” shows that their only purpose was to offer  
21 and encourage the purchase/use of defendants’ services. *Chesbro v. Best Buy Stores, L.P.*,  
22 697 F.3d 1230, 1234 (9th Cir. 2012); *Gragg v. Orange Cab Co., Inc.*, No. C12-0576RSL,  
23 2013 WL 195466, at \*4 (W.D. Wash. Jan. 17, 2013).  
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## 5. Individual Defendant Liability

Defendants argue that the Court lacks personal jurisdiction over defendants Marrelli and Widjaja and that plaintiffs have failed to adequately allege corporate officer liability under the TCPA and/or CEMA.

### a. Personal Jurisdiction

Plaintiffs' only response to the personal jurisdiction argument is that Marrelli and Widjaja waived any challenge to the Court's jurisdiction by stipulating to a consolidation and attempting to move this litigation to an MDL panel. There has been no waiver. Marrelli and Widjaja challenged the Court's jurisdiction over them in response to the original complaint, Dkt. # 15 at 10-12, and the subsequent stipulations neither waived the jurisdictional objection nor contained any indication that these defendants voluntarily submitted to jurisdiction in the Western District of Washington.

Recognizing that they might have a problem proving waiver, plaintiffs request in the alternative that the Court sever the claims against Marelli and Widjaja and transfer them to the Northern District of California where these individuals may be found. Defendants do not oppose this request. The Court therefore severs the claims against Marelli and Widjaja under Fed. R. Civ. P. 21 and transfers them to the Northern District of California under 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a) (authorizing transfer "in the interest of justice" to a district where the action "might have been brought").

**b. Corporate Officer Liability**

The parties agree that corporate officer liability generally hinges on whether the officer had direct, personal participation in or personally authorized the unlawful conduct at issue. *See, e.g., Transgo, Inc. v. Ajac Transmission Parts Corp.*, 768 F.2d 1001, 1021 (9th Cir. 1985) (“A corporate officer or director is, in general, personally liable for all torts which he authorizes or directs or in which he participates, notwithstanding that he acted as an agent of the corporation and not on his own behalf.”) (internal quotation marks and citation omitted). The question, then, is whether plaintiffs’ allegations regarding defendant Ehrlichman<sup>7</sup> give rise to a plausible inference of personal involvement. Plaintiffs allege that Ehrlichman is listed as GoSmith’s Governor in the corporate records of Washington and as the CEO of GoSmith and/or Porch.com in California’s corporate records. They further allege that, in those roles, Ehrlichman was responsible for promulgating policies and procedures that complied with the TCPA and training employees on how to comply with the TCPA. These allegations are little more than an assertion that a corporate officer is responsible for the failures or acts of the corporation based on nothing more than his position, a proposition that has been repeatedly rejected by the courts. Plaintiffs also allege that Ehrlichman “knowingly participated [in], authorized, built, and directed” the unlawful telemarketing scheme at issue. The allegation is not that Ehrlichman placed the violative calls, but that he built the system that violated the TCPA and directed corporate employees

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<sup>7</sup> The Court lacks personal jurisdiction over Marelli and Widjaja and will not evaluate the adequacy of the allegations with regards to those individuals.



1 to send the messages. These allegations may or may not be true, but they give rise to a  
2 reasonable inference that Ehrlichman “initiated” the calls and can be held individually  
3 liable for violations of 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(c) and (d).  
4

5 With regards to liability for a CEMA violation, the parties agree that plaintiff must  
6 raise a plausible inference that Ehrlichman “assist[ed] the transmission” of text messages  
7 that violated the act. CEMA defines “assist the transmission” to mean acts taken to provide  
8 “substantial assistance or support” enabling another to “formulate, compose, send,  
9 originate, initiate, or transmit a commercial electronic text message when the actor “knows  
10 or consciously avoids knowing” that the message is unlawful. RCW 19.190.010(1). To the  
11 extent Ehrlichman built, authorized, directed, and participated in GoSmith’s text message  
12 campaign, his conduct would qualify as assisting in the transmission for purposes of  
13 CEMA.  
14  
15

## 16 **6. Porch.com Liability**

17 Plaintiffs allege that Porch.com acquired GoSmith in January 2017 and  
18 subsequently integrated GoSmith’s system for selling leads with its own lead generation  
19 apparatus. *See* Dkt. # 108 at ¶¶ 78 and 81. Plaintiffs identify a number of theories under  
20 which a parent corporation can be held liable for the acts of a subsidiary, including  
21 vicarious liability, agency, alter ego/veil piercing, and ratification. While each theory has  
22 specific elements, plaintiffs’ allegations give rise to a reasonable inference that Porch.com  
23 has subsumed GoSmith’s platform and directs its activities in order to serve the needs of  
24 its own clients. Plaintiffs allege that Porch.com provided telecommunications resources to  
25  
26

1 enable GoSmith to send out the telemarketing text messages, brought GoSmith's  
2 executives into its own executive suite, supplied almost all of the leads GoSmith offered  
3 after January 2017, and has perpetuated GoSmith's business practices, despite complaints,  
4 for its own purposes. When GoSmith was shut down in January 2020, it migrated all of its  
5 customer information (*i.e.*, its assets) to Porch.com. The unity of conduct prior to January  
6 2020 plus the transfer of GoSmith's assets to Porch.com in January 2020 raise a plausible  
7 inference that the latter can be held liable for at least some portion of the former's conduct.  
8  
9

#### 10 **B. Motion to Dismiss Under Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(1)**

11 Defendants challenge plaintiffs' standing to pursue certain claims asserted in this  
12 litigation. "[S]tanding is an essential and unchanging part of the case-or-controversy  
13 requirement of Article III." *Lujan v. Defs. of Wildlife*, 504 U.S. 555, 560 (1992). In order  
14 to establish a federal court's jurisdiction over a case or controversy, plaintiffs must show  
15 that they "(1) suffered an injury in fact, (2) that is fairly traceable to the challenged  
16 conduct ..., and (3) that is likely to be redressed by a favorable judicial decision." *Spokeo v.*  
17 *Robins*, 578 U.S. 330, 338 (2016) (quoting *Lujan*, 504 U.S. at 560-61); *Perry v. Newsom*,  
18 18 F.4th 622, 630 (9th Cir. 2021), *cert. denied sub nom. Hollingsworth v. Perry*, 143 S. Ct.  
19 301 (2022)). A defendant challenging the Court's jurisdiction under Rule 12(b)(1) may do  
20 so either on the facts as alleged in the pleadings or by presenting extrinsic evidence of the  
21 true facts for the Court's consideration. *See Safe Air for Everyone v. Meyer*, 373 F.3d  
22 1035, 1039 (9th Cir. 2004) ("A Rule 12(b)(1) jurisdictional attack may be facial or  
23 factual.").  
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1 Defendants argue that plaintiffs lack Article III standing to pursue their company-  
2 specific do-not-call claims because they did not request that GoSmith stop calling them.  
3 For the reasons discussed in section 2 of this Order, a stop request is not a prerequisite to a  
4 claim under 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(d)(4), and the vast majority of plaintiffs who have  
5 asserted a violation of 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(d)(3) have adequately stated that they made a  
6 stop request. For the few plaintiffs who failed to allege the necessary facts to state a claim  
7 under subsection (d)(3), leave to amend will be granted.  
8  
9

### 10 **C. Leave to Amend**

11 Courts “should freely give leave [to amend] when justice so requires.” Fed. R. Civ.  
12 P. 15(a)(2). There is a “strong policy in favor of allowing amendment” (*Kaplan v. Rose*, 49  
13 F.3d 1363, 1370 (9th Cir. 1994)), and “[c]ourts may decline to grant leave to amend only if  
14 there is strong evidence of undue delay, bad faith or dilatory motive on the part of the  
15 movant, repeated failure to cure deficiencies by amendments previously allowed, undue  
16 prejudice to the opposing party by virtue of allowance of the amendment, or futility of  
17 amendment, *etc.*” (*Sonoma County Ass’n of Retired Employees v. Sonoma County*, 708  
18 F.3d 1109, 1117 (9th Cir. 2013) (internal quotation marks and alterations omitted)). The  
19 underlying purpose of Rule 15 is “to facilitate decision on the merits, rather than on the  
20 pleadings or technicalities.” *Lopez v. Smith*, 203 F.3d 1122, 1127 (9th Cir. 2000).  
21  
22

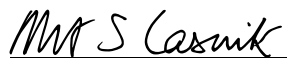
23 The Court finds that allowing plaintiffs to amend their allegations regarding the  
24 § 64.1200(d)(3) claim asserted by Keith Johnson, Robert Jones, Stephen Richardson,  
25 Reese Robinson, Mark Anthony Rodriguez, Artem Rudy, and Brandon Weichers is  
26

1 appropriate. Plaintiffs will also be permitted to amend their Fourth Cause of Action to  
2 assert a claim for damages under the CPA that is based on the alleged CEMA violations.  
3

4  
5 For all of the foregoing reasons, defendants' motion to dismiss is GRANTED in  
6 part and DENIED in part. Plaintiffs' motion to amend is also GRANTED in part and  
7 DENIED in party. Because the thirty-seven plaintiffs identified at Dkt. # 131-1 have  
8 asserted only an automated telephone dialing system claim and that claim has been  
9 dismissed without leave to amend, the Clerk of Court is directed to terminate their  
10 participation in this case. The Clerk is further directed to transfer the claims asserted  
11 against defendants Marelli and Widjaja to the Northern District of California under 28  
12 U.S.C. § 1404(a).  
13  
14

15  
16 If plaintiffs intend to file a Third Amended Complaint, they shall do so within 21  
17 days of the date of this Order.  
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19  
20 Dated this 13th day of November, 2024.

21   
22 Robert S. Lasnik  
23 United States District Judge  
24  
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26